

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. IX, No. 30

JULY 22, 1960

Ninepence



THE ANSWER TO GILMOUR
—PAGE 11



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COMMENT

BEWARE OF CONGOMANIA

It is easy to blame the Belgians. They deserve it—and more. But where were all these clever people a year ago, or even six months ago? Everybody who is anybody in Africa, and outside, apparently knew exactly what would happen when Congolese independence was declared. But they did nothing about it; not in the United Nations or at the meetings and conferences of the Afro-Asian countries in Accra, in Conakry and most recently in Addis Ababa. All that everybody did—the Africans and Asians, the Europeans and the Americans, was to encourage the Congolese and send stately missions to take part in the independence celebrations.

The whole thing, in short, was typical of current western policy in Africa, in Asia and not least in the Middle East region which links these two revolutionary continents: defeatist, negative, weak, apologetic, unconstructive and, above all, afraid of being thought unappreciative or illiberal towards the aspirations of the new nations. This shivery fear of frank comment and of political intervention is greatly reminiscent of British policy in the Middle East immediately after the war. It lost the British their influence and it lost them the friendship of the Arabs which they tried so hard to preserve by the same apprehensive attitudes.

* * *

The trouble is that the west has accepted without any struggle the wholly false definition of "intervention" as being equivalent to interfering in the internal processes of government of another country. Actually today it means something quite different. It means having a coherent policy, applicable to the changing conditions of Africa and the Middle East combined with a determined effort to convince the Afro-Asian countries that this policy is as much in their interest as in that of the west.

Kruschev has not had—and never did have—any such inhibitions about Soviet intervention in the Middle East, and he has now further extended his activities: to Saudi Arabia on the one hand (*as the remarkable despatch from Jedda reports*), and to the Congo and north west Africa on the other. There is, in fact, every sign that under cover of the growing violence of the war of words in Europe, Kruschev is beating a total retreat on the Berlin question. When this becomes evident in the course of next year, he will want to show some pretty substantial successes elsewhere to compensate for, and

camouflage, his withdrawal. Cuba is a possible alternative, but a dangerous one. All the indications point to Africa and the Middle East. Persia, Arabia and Israel are being prepared for this coming Kruschev offensive.

* * *

Its political objectives are clear enough: to isolate the west and its friends in Africa and the Middle East. But his economic intentions are not quite so obvious. Yet a careful appreciation of current Soviet thinking—and practice—provides a reasonably accurate pointer to Kruschev's ultimate purpose. Every aspect of Soviet policy points to it, to making the economies of the Middle East and of Africa (and the reconstituted armed forces of the new countries) wholly and completely dependent on the Soviet bloc for their finance, their markets and their supplies. Quite apart from all the considerable implications of this to the European economies, it would be a major economic blow at the United States.

The Russians made a careful study some years ago of the Gray Report and of a remarkable document prepared by Nelson Rockefeller which showed the real extent of the dependence of American industry (and particularly the defence industries) on the raw materials and resources of the Afro-Asian countries. One could go on piling up the evidence, but it seems unnecessary. There can be little doubt that the present lull in the Middle East is totally deceptive. For the stage is being set for another major Russian move in the region.

To meet this with noisy protests and hand-to-mouth policy decisions which usually come too late and do too little, will not help the west. She still has many friends who are not afraid of the imperialist bogey. Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, the Mali Federation and others in Africa; and Turkey, Persia, Pakistan, the Lebanon, Jordan and Israel in the Middle East. But instead of the west being a pillar of strength to the Afro-Asian countries, it has become almost an embarrassment to them because of western indecision and fear of a bold policy. A more sustained effort to achieve a common western policy for the Afro-Asian world is therefore badly needed. Perhaps the most effective first step would be to initiate an overall agreement to *genuinely* neutralise the whole of Africa and the Middle East.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House,
Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
FLEET STREET 3349

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Moyen-Orient, 38 Avenue de l'Opéra,
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MIDDLE EAST

MOSCOW FINDS ANOTHER LOOPHOLE

YEMEN ARMS FOR SAUDI TRIBES

*from our Baghdad correspondent
presently in Saudi Arabia*

Jedda:

It is a relief to be away from Baghdad, even for only a short break, and even only here. In some ways, the summer in Jedda is rather worse than Baghdad—if you are not used to it. But the sense of oppression with which we live in Baghdad is absent here. I wonder for how long?

For below the surface there is rapidly mounting concern in Government quarters over signs of a storm brewing up between Saudi Arabia and the Yemen. These things have happened before and the Saudis never worried much. It was the Yemenis who did all the worrying as a result of Saudi intervention in Yemeni affairs, which included the supply of arms to opposition tribes in the Yemen.

But things have changed. The new Khalid régime which Feisal has established is being pretty tough with the Imam Ahmed, the ruler of the Yemen. The Saudis know that they have him at their mercy.

10 per cent cut: For large numbers of Yemenis are employed in the oilfield by Aramco because of the labour shortage. Most of the labourers send large remittances back to their families in the Yemen, and the Imam takes a ten per cent cut on these. Even so, the money is used mainly for buying land and growing Qat, a chewing narcotic.

Any hostile measures by the Saudi Arabians would have an immediate effect on the Yemeni economy.

One would have thought that the Yemenis would be accordingly careful not to annoy the Saudis, but this is evidently not the Imam's way of doing things. He is hitting back at the Saudi régime's most sensitive spot.

Arms generally Czech: Arms are being supplied by the Yemenis to discontented tribes in Saudi Arabia in considerable quantities. Most of the arms are either of Russian, or more generally, of Czechoslovak make.

At first this was treated merely as the kind of nuisance which one has to expect from the Yemenis. But lately, there



KRUSCHEV AND FRIEND

*More than one way of undermining
resistance*

have come sombre second thoughts. The whole operation has come to look much less casual than it seemed at first, and the quantities involved have increased with the buyers' appetite.

Further investigation has shown that there is now a steady flow of arms across the border into Saudi Arabia. A good many of the opponents of the royal house are now equipped with reasonably effective arms.

Diplomatic offensive: The Russians are not likely to exaggerate the possibilities of this state of affairs, but it can become a useful irritant against the west. The Saudis clearly realise this, especially Khalid. They have therefore started something like a diplomatic offensive in the neighbouring countries.

The Ambassador in Baghdad, Ibrahim Suwail, has tried to get Kassem to intervene with the Russians, but I don't think he had much success. He left Baghdad suddenly on the eve of the July 14 celebrations, for Beirut. From Cairo also, come reports of Saudi approaches to Moscow's friends for brotherly intervention with Krushchev.

The Russians have said nothing and done nothing. Why should they? They have everything to gain from this spreading discontent and the under-current of unrest. A few well placed arms might provide an unpleasant surprise for King Saud and Crown Prince Aramco.

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ISRAEL

CRISIS IN THE KIBBUTZIM

WHY THE YOUNG PEOPLE STAY AWAY

from a special correspondent

Ein Harod :

When the Kibbutz Hameuhad convention last met five years ago, its tone was optimistic, and the convention slogan was: "Let us consolidate and drive forward to new successes".

Many of the settlements were entering an era of prosperity and the Kibbutz Hameuhad movement could look back with pride on its steady growth. In the four years following the 1948 War of Independence, 79 new communal settlements had been established, of which 20 adhered to the Kibbutz Hameuhad.

At the 1955 convention, the movement's leaders looked optimistically into the future. It seemed as if the trend of expansion would continue.

No more optimism : Last week the Kibbutz Hameuhad convention was held again. More than a thousand delegates, sympathisers and journalists filled the halls and amphitheatre of Ein Harod to review once more the progress of the kibbutz movement.

But this time the optimistic note was gone; reality had caught up with the kibbutzim. Speaker after speaker turned to the basic theme which overshadowed the entire convention: the kibbutz movement was suffering from a critical shortage of manpower.

Not a single new settlement had been established in the past five years, and many of the younger settlements had been almost denuded of working hands. A young speaker from a sabra kibbutz described the plight of his settlement: "We have had a turnover of 600 people in the past fifteen years, and yet our membership still remains at barely fifty."

Away from the land : Speakers from veteran settlements spoke of the steady trickle of second-generation youth from the settlements to the towns. Many of the young people leave after completing their two-and-a-half years of compulsory national service.

Their army life brings them into contact for the first time with life and people outside the kibbutz framework, and they decide that they want to see this other form of life more closely.

But the main cause for the shortage of manpower in the kibbutzim is not that

the young people are gradually abandoning them. Far more serious is the fact that no reserves of young people are coming in from the towns because of the crisis in the pioneering youth movements. For it was these youth movements which supplied the settlements with a constant supply of new members.

Hikes preferred : Whereas, only a few years ago, the majority of secondary school pupils belonged to one or the other of the youth movements, today only a small minority attend movement activities, and even this small number dwindles in the last year of schooling when the movement members have to pledge to join *Nahal* (the pioneering branch of the army) and to go to communal settlements.

Today most school children are content to limit their communal extra-curricular activities to the hikes, camps and training of *Gadna*, the official cadet force of the army to which every child above the age of 14 must belong.

The lure of kibbutz life, which was so powerful in earlier years, has lost its magnetism—even for the more positive elements among town and city youth who do wish to help build up the country.

Why join a kibbutz ? These youngsters no longer automatically equate living on a kibbutz with the ideal of building up the country. They realise that there are other ways of fulfilling this ideal, and therefore ask themselves why they should be members of a youth movement whose only aim is to get its members to join a kibbutz.

In this manner of thinking, the youth are, perhaps, doing the kibbutz movement a certain injustice, for in the long run, the kibbutz movement still provides



KIBBUTZNIK ALON
Have the youth movements failed?

the country's principal reservoir of manpower for pioneering tasks.

The cultivation of the Negev, the settlement of difficult border areas, the despatch of instructors to immigrant development areas, these and other tasks have been carried out first and foremost by kibbutz members.

Hired labour problem : This point was forcefully driven home by Ben-Gurion at the convention last week when he appealed to each kibbutz to send a percentage of its members to the Negev and to the development areas: "Not the old-timers or people in their twenties, but people round about thirty, who would be equal to the difficult tasks awaiting them."

However, with the present manpower crisis in the kibbutzim, the settlements are finding it increasingly difficult to respond to such appeals. Many of the speakers at the convention called for a lengthening of military service in the country by one

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year, the third year to be devoted to agricultural labour.

The manpower shortage has an additional effect on the kibbutz movement, and this was also raised at the Ein Harod convention. To try and overcome the shortage of labour, more and more kibbutzim have been taking on hired labour—mainly from nearby immigrant villages.

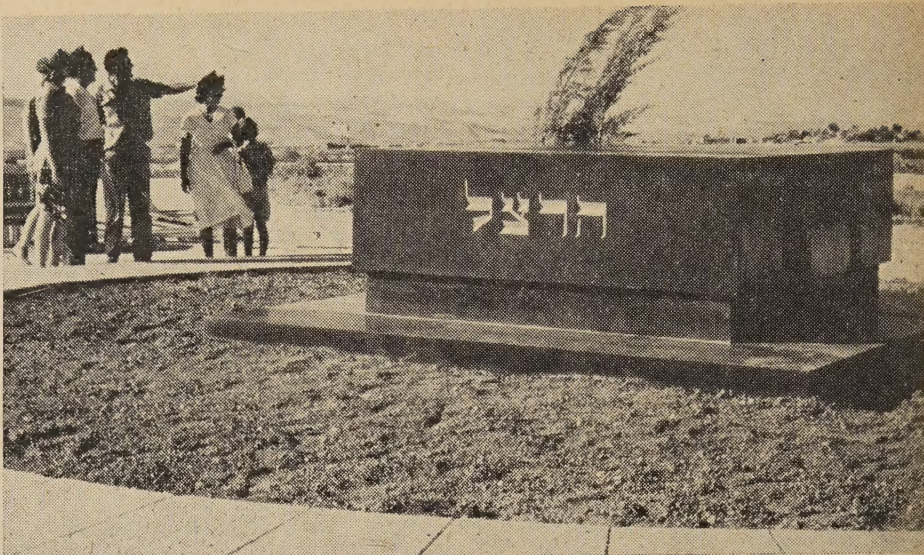
Industry pays better: However the tendency has lately been to develop industries in the settlements to an ever increasing extent, for those settlements relying on agriculture alone are economically in a much worse situation than the industrialised ones (Afikim, with its plywood factory, Ein Harod with its haulage company, Ashdod Ya'akov with its canning factory, etc.).

Thus the whole question of hired labour has been thrown back into the laps of the kibbutz movements, and it seems that Hakibbutz Hameuhad will go the way of the Mapai settlements and agree to the practice of employing outside workers.

This development is only one of many which is making the kibbutz of today a very different place from what it was before the establishment of the State. At Ein Harod, children over the age of four sleep with their parents, instead of being brought up in special children's quarters as in other kibbutzim.

Weekly pocket money: At Hefzibah each week, pocket money is distributed to members with which they can buy chocolates, sweets, or knick-knacks for their rooms. At Afikim, members can relax in the evenings in a large modern café, where they can order espresso coffee in true Tel-Aviv fashion.

In many of the more prosperous settlements, refrigerators or ice-boxes have been distributed to members.



ON MOUNT HERZL—A MOVING TRIBUTE
But to many the mausoleum-like block was oppressive and inappropriate

At the convention Aharon Zisling argued that these developments were outward changes caused by the higher standards of living, but that they did not affect the basic ideals and values of the kibbutz movement.

There will be changes: This may be largely true, for there can be no doubt that, as long as the older generation of pioneers, who built up the kibbutz movement and indeed the State, remain alive, the kibbutz will remain a vital feature of life in Israel.

But what of the next generation? The changes and problems described above are a clear pointer, and it seems almost certain that the kibbutz will gradually be transformed into a more moderate form of co-operative living, without losing its pioneering spirit and its vitality.

TRIBUTE TO HERZL

Jerusalem :

There was something different about this last ceremony of Herzl year. This was no ordinary Zionist function; it was an Israeli occasion. Herzl had been adopted by Israel. He, unlike many who followed him, was the acceptable Zionist.

And so, in the warm summer evening last Thursday, a great concourse assembled on Mount Herzl: a thousand invited guests led by the Prime Minister; a guard of honour provided by the Army's crack regiment, and a thirty-minute ceremonial conducted with military, split-second precision.

Oppressive tombstone: The occasion was the unveiling of a tombstone over Herzl's grave, framed by the glittering bayonets of the guard and the setting sun. Handel's Halleluya was sung, the bugles sounded and the three-foot high black granite block was unveiled by the Acting President, the Knesset Speaker, Kaddish Luz.

It was imposing but somehow less impressive than the simple plaque in the ground with which we had become familiar, the plaque and the flowers. The heavy, sombre tombstone seemed almost out of place on this hilltop which was so alive with Herzl's spirit. The black granite was oppressive by comparison.

Then followed the Israeli concession to the Zionists: the prayer for the dead and the proclamation—but all within the military time-table. It took thirty minutes as per schedule. And Herzl Year had come to its end, appropriately and movingly on Mount Herzl—in Israel.



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**NO ELECTION TILL AUGUST
AT EARLIEST**

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem :

Just as it seemed that the election of Israel's two Chief Rabbis was at last in sight, the dispute between Minister of Religious Affairs Rabbi Toledano and the incumbent Sephardi Chief Rabbi Nissim flared afresh.

The ostensible reason seemed petty enough, but it was only the outward sign of an intense struggle over the whole question of the Chief Rabbinate, and was part of a long series of manoeuvrings and squabbles which have been going on for months.

The successor to the late Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Herzog will eventually be chosen by a seventy-two member electoral college, who will at the same time vote either to retain Rabbi Nissim in office or elect a new Sephardi Chief Rabbi to replace him.

The electoral college will itself be selected by a body of eight men, half of them appointed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the other half by the Chief Rabbinate Council.

Nissim takes umbrage : The eight-man committee having been constituted, invitations were sent out to its members for their first meeting. The invitations bore only one signature, however, that of Rabbi Toledano. Rabbi Nissim took umbrage at what he considered to be a slight, and declared that the invitations were invalid without his signature.

He then went on to order the four Chief Rabbinate Council appointees to boycott the proposed meeting. Three dutifully obeyed, but the fourth, Rabbi Abu-Ravia, attended, making up a quorum by doing so.

Rabbi Nissim's reaction was to withdraw Rabbi Abu-Ravia's accreditation and appoint another rabbi in his place. Minister for Religious Affairs Toledano immediately sought the advice of the Attorney-General.

Everything the same : In an opinion reminiscent of Solomon, the Attorney-General ruled that the Chief Rabbinate had no power to disown Rabbi Abu-Ravia, although at the same time, the committee's first meeting was invalid, because the Minister had improperly convened it.

This state of affairs leaves everything



MINTZ
Via "Post" to Religion

pretty well the way it was before, except that the rift between Toledano and Nissim is wider now than ever before, because for the first time since there has been a Chief Rabbinate, a serious attempt is being made to block the re-election of an incumbent Chief Rabbi, in this case Sephardi Chief Rabbi Nissim. Also for the first time, Mizrahi's tight hold over the Chief Rabbinate is being challenged.

Every device used : Despite the fact that five years ago he himself was an unsuccessful candidate for the office, or per-

haps because of this fact, Rabbi Toledano is no protagonist of Rabbi Nissim's prestige.

He is, in fact, using every political and legal device open to him against Nissim, who has little choice but to fight back just as savagely if he wants to avoid utter defeat.

Toledano has Mapai's backing, while being heartily disliked by Mizrahi. But Nissim is no Mizrahi favourite either. He is a proud and intransigent man, and a difficult one to deal with.

Ashkenazi support : Just the same, Mizrahi must make common cause with him, exactly as they did five years ago, when they backed him against Toledano and his mainly Mapai and General Zionist supporters for the Sephardi Chief Rabbinate.

Most of Mizrahi's strength lies in the Ashkenazi camp. The "pure" Sephardis, as distinct from Orientals such as the Iraqis, have not ceased to accuse Mizrahi of using its Ashkenazi majority to secure the election five years ago of Rabbi Nissim (who is Iraqi-born), overriding the Sephardi minority who voted for Toledano.

This time the Sephardis have chosen another "pure" Sephardi candidate, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, head of Israel's only major Sephardi yeshiva, Porat Yosef. He is young, and an eminent scholar. Although his political views are unknown, his election as Sephardi Chief Rabbi in place of Rabbi Nissim would clearly be regarded as a victory for Rabbi Toledano.

Opinion in Mapai divided : But a trial of strength is unlikely till August, the date to which the election of the members of the electoral college has now been

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TOLEDANO WITH BRIDE
"In need of support"

postponed. By that time, the amount of support Mapai is willing to give Rabbi Toledano may be more apparent.

At the moment, opinion within the party seems to be divided. On the one side are Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Histadrut General Secretary Lavon and Mapai General Secretary Almogi, who wish to break Mizrahi's hold over the Chief Rabbinate once and for all.

They are in favour of giving Toledano all possible public support. As against this, there is a compromise group, which includes Finance Minister Eshkol, Labour Minister Josephthal and Moshe Sharett.

Secret marriage: The hand of the compromise group may well have been strengthened by Rabbi Toledano himself. Having undergone a complete medical check-up at the Beilinson Hospital and apparently been pronounced fit, he sec-

retly married a young divorcee some fifty-five years his junior.

His first wife had died only last April, and when news of the marriage leaked out, public opinion—and comment—were generally unfavourable. The newspapers had a field day, and photographers besieged the honeymoon hotel in Jerusalem in an effort to get some pictures of the rabbi and his bride.

It was after the story broke, that Mapai circles revealed that there had been second thoughts about backing Toledano to the hilt. According to Mapai sources, the Ministry of Religious Affairs had been promised to Poalei Agudat Israel's Benjamin Mintz, who has just joined the Government as Minister of Posts.

No date known: Mintz will transfer to the Religious Affairs Ministry "when Rabbi Toledano ceases to be a Cabinet Minister." Exactly when that is likely to be, nobody was willing to say. But his most recent affair of the heart has almost certainly hastened the day.

U.S.: MIZRACHI TO GO IT ALONE FUND-RAISING DRIVE GETS UNDER WAY

from our own correspondent

New York:

While most people's attention—and T.V. sets — were focused on the Democratic convention in Los Angeles last week, a Mizrahi leader quietly touched off a campaign that will reverberate through the entire community.

Rabbi Bernard Bergman, national president of the Religious Zionists of

America (the merged Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrachi), announced that his organisation will launch a \$2,000,000 fund-raising campaign for religious institutions in Israel.

The Religious Zionists, one of the five Zionist groups no longer eligible for United Jewish Appeal funds because of political activities in Israel, have set a target of \$2,000,000.

Less last year: Last year they received only \$750,000 through the U.J.A. but, Dr. Bergman hastened to point out, his organisation had raised another \$500,000 from its own membership.

That the \$2,000,000 target was in line with fund-raisers' accepted practice of setting your sights higher than the expected bag was not lost on the community. Nor on Herut Party secretary Avraham Drori, recently arrived from Israel to plan his party's own fund-raising efforts.

Bergman said that his organisation's appeal was intended to support 76 agricultural settlements, 65 consumer-producer co-operatives, 247 religious, cultural and educational institutions, 50 housing developments, 535 kindergartens, 15 vocational training schools, 40 youth aliyah groups, 110 interest-free loan agencies and banks, and over 100 yeshivas.

Something mythical? If Mizrahi manages to raise that \$2,000,000, it will mean only an average of a little more than \$1,600 for each of the various institutions and agencies listed—a fact that encouraged some anti-Mizrahi elements to contend that there was some measure of myth in the list.

But Rabbi Bergman had figures for the needs: \$670,000 for the maintenance of kindergartens, schools, seminaries, agricultural schools and schools of higher Talmudic learning; \$580,000 for new classroom facilities, dormitories and other buildings and improvements; and about \$800,000 for absorbing youth in youth aliyah centres, social welfare needs for newly-arrived immigrants, and cultural-religious demands in 84 settlements sponsored by the Mizrahi.

Bergman said that more than 500 American rabbis and synagogues had pledged their support for the Mizrahi drive. In announcing what is to be known as the R.I.A. (Religious Israel Appeal) Bergman did not leave the door shut tight against possible co-operation with other groups.

"United effort welcome": Said he: "The Religious Zionists of America will at all times welcome a united effort on the part of American Jewry for all constructive activities on behalf of Israel by all groups in America."

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IN THE NEWS

WHAT PRICE PLATFORMS?

WE ARE BACK AGAIN, I see, at the jolly business of building platforms: the Democrats' last week and the Republicans' next week. And all the customary calculating, lobbying and enthusing over the outcome is once more paraded before a somewhat soured and sceptical public. There was the rather unseemly squabble before the Democratic Party's National Committee between the anti-Israelis and the pro-Israelis until the Democrats cut both short, as there were some other world problems to be discussed as well. Anyhow, the pro-Israelis carried the day with a "plank" in the Democratic "platform" which made them very happy. It reads as follows:

"In the Middle East we will work for guarantees to ensure independence for all states. We will encourage direct Arab-Israel peace negotiations, the re-settlement of Arab refugees in lands where there is room and opportunity for them, an end to boycotts and blockades, and unrestricted use of the Suez Canal by all nations."

It could hardly have been bettered. The Democrats were happy. The Zionists were happy, and so were the pro-Israelis. I wish I could share their unmitigated joy. But I have just been re-reading the "planks" which were inserted with equal energy and enthusiasm into the Democratic and Republican party platforms for the previous Presidential election, in 1956. They were just as emphatic in their avowals on behalf of Israel, but when it came to the test in the U.N. a few months later, no one thought of or mentioned the planks or the platforms. For platforms are designed to win elections, not for the conduct of governmental policy.

IS LOBBYING OUTDATED?

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE to this same story. I wonder sometimes whether most of the propaganda organisations, both the anti-Israelis and the pro-Israelis, are not barking up the wrong trees? Does all this great effort to get political organisations to say something nice about Israel, or about Nasser, really matter? Surely, we have advanced from this old-fashioned method of influencing people and making friends. Lenin had a much sounder appreciation of the problem than most of the highly paid public relations experts. He was not concerned with being



A GREAT EUROPEAN WHO WAS NOT LOST
Martin Buber receives the "Kultur" Prize of Honour for 1960 from the Lord Mayor of Munich

patted on the back by the wrong people. What mattered to him was to know where the power of a country, a party or an institution lay, and then to deal with it accordingly.

But is there anything sillier than the all too familiar comment in which the Jewish press seems to specialise? We are getting it now in the wake of the Kennedy nomination. Mr. Shmalzkop, the well-known communal leader, we are told, has twice drunk tea with the Senator, while Mr. X has actually discussed Jews with Kennedy. And then, of course, there are Ribicoff and Raskin and Feldman who have been Kennedy's friends and advisers for years, and who really ran the campaign and will be there when they are wanted, and so on and so forth. It all adds up to very little when it comes to the President or the Secretary of State or the Pentagon making a policy decision once they are in power. This is politics and especially power politics. They have very little to do with planks. Only when the propagandists begin to understand this, will their propaganda become more effective and more realistic.

LITVINOFF'S EUROPEANS

TOSCO FYVEL MAKES A POINT about Emanuel Litvinoff's remarkable novel which was published this week (and

which he reviews on page 19) which none of the other reviewers has noted, though they all share Fyvel's enthusiasm for the book. For Litvinoff contributes something which most, if not all, of the angry young Jews about whom we have been hearing so much, seem to have missed. Unlike them, Litvinoff not only recalls the Nazi era, but he also experienced it and understood its deeper implications. It was not just a question of brutality and horror. It also did something to the spirit and souls of those who survived it. Because of this, as Fyvel points out in his notice, *The Lost Europeans* is in a class by itself when set next to the so much talked about recent writings about Anglo-Jewry: Glanville, Gerda Charles, Raphael, and even Wesker and Kops.

What Litvinoff has achieved is no mean thing: he has in effect struck a bridge between the generations. Unlike the angry young ones he has not been content with denouncing the past, he has tried in the first place to understand it. And because of this his book is so very different both in its concept and because of the quality of its writing. Litvinoff could easily have had his literary success long before now, but he preferred to wait and not to compromise his standards. And *The Lost Europeans* was well worth waiting for.

First Reviews :

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ISRAEL AND ANTI-SEMITISM

"WRONG FACTS AND FALSE ASSUMPTIONS"

THE ANSWER TO GILMOUR

by Jon Kimche

"Zionism is now the only successful settlers' lobby in the Anglo-Saxon world." (see cover)
—Ian Gilmour in the "Spectator"

It started just four months ago, on March 25, after Ben-Gurion's visit to London. On that day the *Spectator* carried an unsigned editorial note (written by the owner of the paper, Ian Gilmour), which claimed that the Israelis had captured almost the entire British and American press for their propaganda. This subservience of the British press, it asserted, enabled the Israelis to do much as they liked, and forced western public opinion to look at the Middle East through Israeli eyes.

Asked for some specific evidence in support of these charges, the *Spectator* and Mr. Gilmour remained silent—for three months. But on June 24, Gilmour returned to the charge in a signed article on Zionism and anti-Semitism. It was a long and sustained attack on Israel and Zionism (which Gilmour treats as interchangeable terms) and it set out to show that Zionism and Israel had attained a position of unwarranted influence in the Anglo-Saxon world, which served only Israel's interest and no one else's.

A dozen major errors

Commenting on this article, a note in the *JEWISH OBSERVER* regretted that some of the facts and some of the assumptions on which Gilmour based his case were either wrong or faulty. This in turn produced a letter from Gilmour asking which of his facts were wrong and which he "had deliberately falsified". To this I replied that the *JEWISH OBSERVER* had said nothing about "deliberate falsification" but that I had counted at least a dozen major errors in Gilmour's article and that I was prepared to correct them—in the *Spectator* where the damage was done.

Gilmour now replies with another letter to the editor (*it will be found on the letter page*) in which he ignores the offer to publish the corrections in the *Spectator*, but since he is still anxious to establish where he erred, here then is the formidable list of his wrong "facts" and mistaken assumptions. I propose to take them one by one.

Gilmour builds up his case by a series

of seemingly self-evident assertions, starting with his opening charge that

"Zionism is now the only successful settlers' lobby in the Anglo-Saxon world".

But what kind of "settlers" does Zionism represent? Gilmour evidently has the Central African, South African and the Algerian parallels in mind. He refers to each in turn and puts the Zionists and the establishment of Israel on the same moral level of imperialist expansion. This is his theme all through.

Scum of the earth

But would it not have been more correct to identify Zionism as the lobby for the surviving "settlers" of Auschwitz and Belsen and of many more similar settlements? Not all of them had been in German hands; some had been "settled" in allied and neutral countries, in no particular danger other than restraint and humiliation, in "settlements" on the Isle of Man, in Warrington, or transported to Canada and Australia, or just kept under restraint in camps in Switzerland or in the Pyrenees. Mr. Koestler has left a vivid record of his experience; the scum of the earth, he called it. Mr. Gilmour may recall the incident, for a sizeable number of the "settlers" did not outlive it.

I don't want to harrow Mr. Gilmour's feelings, but if he has not understood what this interlude has done to post-war Zionism—and Israel—then he has a lot to learn yet about his favourite subject. It evidently plays no part in his calculation. It was the silence, the failure, the passivity of the outside world that overwhelmed the Jewish survivors and gave that added compulsive emphasis to the urge for a Jewish State in Palestine which it previously lacked. It was something much more elemental and terrifying than "a settlers' lobby." It was the wounded conscience of western civilization crying out. That is why it succeeded.

From settlers to politics. Gilmour's Zionist image is now further developed:

"That the Right should traditionally have been friendly to Zionism is easy to understand . . . Zionism would colonise, civilise and help to control the



GILMOUR
More than a spectator

Arab world as well as safeguard the British position in the Suez Canal".

This assertion is also untrue and incorrect. After many years of research and study, Leonard Stein is about to publish his monumental work on the origins of the Balfour Declaration. It will show the many different and often contradictory elements that went into that policy statement. But Gilmour is content with one part of a sentence, quoted out of context from a statement made by one man (Amery), to write the whole thing off as an imperialist conspiracy against the Arabs.

Had he checked his sources, he would have found that Amery's reference to "the importance of a Jewish Palestine in the British imperial scheme of things" had



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nothing whatever to do with the control and division of the Arab world, but was concerned with the conduct of the war against Turkey. On the contrary, Amery was convinced that the British protectorates in the Arab world would soon come to an end, and he saw the British position in Palestine as an *alternative* to the British positions in the Arab countries which he expected soon to be free.

As for Gilmour's tendentious identification of the supporters of Zionism with the Right, this also does not survive closer scrutiny. Supporters and opponents cut clean through party divisions. For example, Balfour and Amery backed the Zionists, and Beaverbrook and Curzon opposed them, and so it was right through the political spectrum. Again Gilmour sacrifices accuracy to advance his preconceived argument.

This is no less evident in the next stage of his case. Having established to his satisfaction (if not to that of his readers) that the Balfour Declaration was designed as a colonialist instrument, he then proceeds to describe it as identical with Zionism.

"Zionism in general, and the Balfour Declaration in particular", he writes, "is an extreme example of colonialism—the disregard of the wishes of the great majority of the indigenous population in favour of the interests of alien immigrants".

Now Zionism, or rather the Zionist leadership, can be criticised with considerable justice for its lack of appreciation of the Arab problem, especially in the decade between 1938 and 1948, but this could not have been said of Weizmann at the time of the Balfour Declaration and in the years immediately afterwards.

Far from ignoring and disregarding the Arabs, as Gilmour claims, Weizmann tried, in the face of the opposition of British officialdom, to establish close working relations with the Arab leaders. Far more indicative of this than the often quoted Feisal-Weizmann agreement, is a letter which Prince Feisal wrote to Felix Frankfurter, who was one of the delegates of the Zionist Organisation at the Versailles Conference. It is dated March 3, 1919.

Feisal wrote:

Délégation Hedjazienne,
Paris,
March 3, 1919.

Dear Mr. Frankfurter,

I want to take this opportunity of my first contact with American Zionists to tell you what I have often been able to say to Dr. Weizmann in Arabia and Europe.

We feel that the Arabs and Jews are cousins in race, having suffered similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than themselves and by a happy coincidence have been able to take the first step towards the attainment of their national ideals together.

We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organisation to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, in so far as we are concerned, to help them through: we will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home.

With the chiefs of your movement, especially with Dr. Weizmann, we have had and continue to have the closest relations. He has been a great helper of our cause and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness. We are working together for a reformed and revived Near East and

our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist. Our movement is national and not imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think that neither can be a real success without the other.

People less informed and less responsible than our leaders and yours, ignoring the need for co-operation of the Arabs and Zionists, have been trying to exploit the local difficulties that must necessarily arise in Palestine in the early stages of our movements. Some of them have, I am afraid, misrepresented your aims to the Arab peasantry, and our aims to the Jewish peasantry, with the result that interested parties have been able to make capital out of what they call our differences.

I wish to give you my firm conviction that these differences are not on questions of principle but on matters of detail such as must inevitably occur in every contact of neighbouring peoples, and as are easily adjusted by mutual good will. Indeed nearly all of them will disappear with fuller knowledge.

I look forward, and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help you and you will help us, so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the community of civilised peoples of the world.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) FEISAL

Feisal continued his efforts to reach an understanding despite the persistent discouragement by some of his principal British advisers. The Foreign Office documents for 1919 (which have been published) fully record the anti-Zionist interventions by Clayton, Cornwallis and some lesser-known officials in the Middle East. One has to be either wholly ignorant of Weizmann's record, or utterly biased against him, to maintain that he showed no regard for the well-being of the indigenous Arab population. The outstanding Arab leader at the time, Prince Feisal, held no such views. Perhaps he knew more about Weizmann and Zionism than does Gilmour?

Assimilation to whom?

The history of Zionism, we can see, is thus not one of Gilmour's strong suits. We can leave it here and turn to his second line of criticism, his explanation of the meaning and purpose of Zionism. For this purpose he draws on a third-rate and not very accurate book published in America and purporting to describe Zionist diplomacy from 1897 to 1947, and on the hysterically anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, as his principal sources of information. And again he buttresses his argument with a series of



WHY THEIR FATHERS FOUGHT
Jerusalem girl pipers or a camp education?



WAITING JEWS IN AN ITALIAN CAMP
"Political Zionism . . . a racial myth like Hitler's vicious non-Aryan nonsense"

assertions of fact which are more than questionable. To begin with:

"The liberal solution of the Jewish problem is assimilation. Zionism is the nationalist solution."

Before I deal with the inaccuracy in this assertion, I want to ask Mr. Gilmour whether the sheer arrogance of this statement did not strike him? Knowing him, I doubt it. Yet he makes the statement without apparently appreciating its implications. To whom should Jews assimilate? It depends where they are, I suppose: to Nasserism in Cairo, to Kassemism in Baghdad, to Communism in Moscow, to Gaullism in Paris, to Catholicism in Rome, to the British or to the American way of life; and what about the half million Jews in the Argentine, or the Jews in Cuba or the Congo—to what or to whom should they assimilate so as to provide Mr. Gilmour's liberal solution? And what about the 150,000 Jews in Algeria; what is their liberal solution? Assimilate to whom? Twenty years ago and fifty years ago, many of them did assimilate to the French. Would Gilmour still consider them as pukka liberals, or must they now switch their assimilation to Ferhat Abbas?

"No Jewish race"

Had only Mr. Gilmour delved a little deeper than Alan Taylor's book, he might have made a surprising discovery: most of the founders of political Zionism were assimilated Jews who had discovered that assimilation was not a solution—not the kind of assimilation which Gilmour and the American Council for Judaism have in mind. And to add, as Gilmour does, that

"political Zionism, indeed, is founded on a racial myth similar to Hitler's vicious

non-Aryan nonsense: there is no Jewish race",

is to admit to a rather shallow understanding of what it is all about. I don't know about the "race." Jews never use the term, only their critics and some friends (like Winston Churchill) who are not intimidated by the teutonic connotation and use it for its classic English meaning. But race or not, there are Jews, assimilated Jews and non-assimilated Jews, Zionist Jews and non-Zionist Jews, and Israelis. Evidently they have something in common. But let us agree that they are not a race in the Hitlerian sense, for Zionism has never made such a claim. But how then do we identify Jews? As a people, a nation, a religion—or just a problem? Unfortunately, Mr. Gilmour remains silent on this central aspect of his argument.

The plan that wasn't

Since we cannot get much satisfaction here, let us turn to the next step in the build-up of the case against Zionism. We now come to the callous Zionist attitude to refugees, Jewish and Arab. Here again, Gilmour resorts to direct assertion as if he were stating an indubitable fact.

As an example of Zionist callousness in its pursuit of political ends Gilmour claims that:

"when President Roosevelt, during the war, was considering the feasibility of helping Jewish refugees to settle in America, Britain etc., his plan, which would have absorbed all the D.P.s in Europe, was scotched by Zionists, not anti-Semites". (my italics—J.K.)

The authority for this assertion is a reference in the book by Mr. Taylor to a reference in another book by Morris L. Ernst about a hypothetical plan which

Gilmour, or Taylor or Ernst, or all three, have got very much mixed up.

Weizmann's six million

If Mr. Gilmour had not been so anxious to put the Zionists in the dock, he might have paused before he made this charge, and asked himself some simple questions. For example, how were these D.P.'s, as he calls them, to be transported from their enforced residence in ghettos, concentration camps, and the slave-labour factories of German-occupied Europe to "America, Britain, etc." in the midst of the crescendo of the War? It is as unlikely a story as Eichmann's offer to "save a million Jews" in 1944. And, Gilmour might have asked himself, what happened to those who got away (admittedly illegally and with Zionist help) and made port in Turkey or Palestine? The lucky ones were shipped to Mauritius and interned; the less fortunate ones were ordered back to sea and were never heard of again.

But why wait for the War and the understandable complications which ensued? In 1938, an inter-governmental conference on refugees met in Evian on the Lake of Geneva. On July 6, the British Ambassador called on the German Foreign Minister and told him that "no country was prepared to receive the emigrating German Jews, particularly if they were without means." The Swiss Government made similar representations.

And giving evidence before the Royal Commission for Palestine on November 25, 1936, Weizmann referred to Central and Eastern Europe, and continued: "There are in this part of the world six million people doomed to be pent up in places where they are not wanted, and

for whom the world is divided into places where they cannot live, and places into which they cannot enter." Need I labour this point? Was it callous unconcern for the refugees that so focused Zionist attention on Palestine?

But in simple truth, Gilmour could have spared himself all this reasoning if only he had checked his sources. Had he looked up Mr. Ernst's own muddled and self-contradictory account (on pages 173-177 of Ernst's book *So Far so Good*), he would have discovered that there was no Roosevelt plan but only some hypothetical, confused and quite unrealistic ideas by Ernst, which could not possibly apply to war-time conditions—as he claims; and that, furthermore, Ernst produces no iota of evidence to identify the Zionists as the culprits who caused the non-existent Roosevelt plan to be turned down at some unspecified time. There are no names, no dates. But for Gilmour this is a good enough stick with which to belabour the Zionists, and to

deduce from this their habitual callousness, which was later again to make itself felt when in 1948, in Gilmour's words:

"the Zionists who found the Jewish diaspora intolerable drove out 650,000 Arabs from their homes".

This is no longer merely inaccuracy. This is building up a case with tainted evidence. The story of the Arab exodus is by now well known. Responsibility for it rests largely on the Arab leadership and only in some isolated cases on the Palestine Jews.

Some of Gilmour's arguments would be comic if they were not meant to be taken seriously. On one page he condemns Israel for the company she keeps in foreign affairs. "She is now allied to the strong," as if that were a crime. Then the quite false charge that "Zionist liberalism on international issues hardly exists." Israel's record in the U.N., in Africa and Asia is rather more progres-

sive than that of Mr. Gilmour's friends in the Middle East.

Indeed, has he ever looked around to gauge the liberalism of those who share his anti-Zionist and anti-Israeli outlook? It doesn't prove anything in Gilmour's case, any more than it does in the case of Israel. He has no objection to the absence of democracy, the callous police régime and the prison tortures which are practised in Egypt. When the Algerian rebel leaders suffer torture in French prisons, Gilmour rightly protests; but how does he explain his silence when the same thing happens in Nasser's prisons? Perhaps he had better explain the special standard of liberalism which he applies where Israel is concerned.

A matter of life and death

But now I come to the climax of Gilmour's attack. After some woolly and confused attempts to show that Zionism encourages anti-Semitism, he comes to his main theme.

"Zionism thrives upon insecurity, real or imagined, in Jewish communities overseas and on danger to Israel".

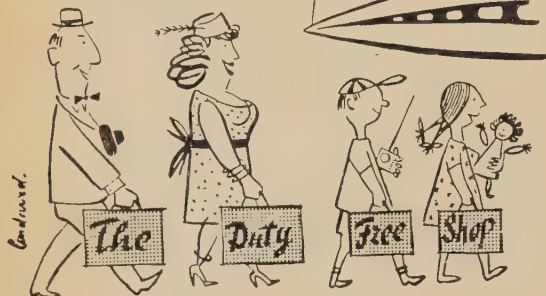
Gilmour treats the real and the imaginary as if they were the same. Surely there is a difference here that is a matter of life and death. Does Gilmour suggest that it is wrong for Zionism to be concerned with the real insecurity of a Jewish community or with a genuine threat to Israel; or does he want to imply that there are no insecure communities and no genuine threats to Israel? It rather looks like it. For he continues:

"Thus on the only occasion when there was any serious prospect of peace between Israel and the Arab states, which was after Sir Anthony Eden's Guildhall speech in November 1955, the Israelis promptly showed that they were not interested".

In fact it was quite different. Eden's speech was made on Wednesday evening, November 9. It came at the end of one of the tensest weeks in the Middle East and after a major clash between the Israelis and Egyptians in the el Auja demilitarised zone. It came a few hours after Egypt's General Amer had taken command of the joint Syrian and Egyptian armies and announced that they were united "to drive out Zionism and free the Islamic world."

From every Arab capital came similar bellicose pronouncements. Eden began his speech by speaking of the grave situation and then made his suggestion that both sides should be prepared for some compromise about their frontiers. But he made his proposal in so obscure a manner that for ten days afterwards the Foreign Office was busy explaining,

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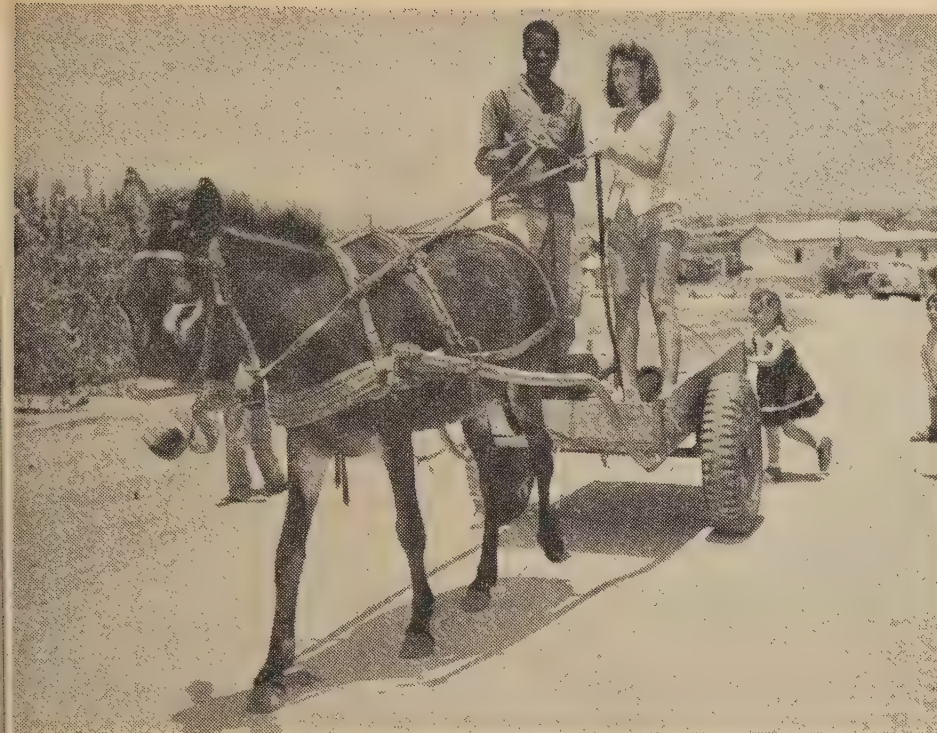
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ISRAEL RACIALISM?

Guinean student Kouyate N-taly on a farming course at an Israeli settlement

correcting and regretting what he had said. The Arabs interpreted it as meaning that Eden would back a return to the 1947 frontiers, or that the Negev would be ceded to the Arabs. But they were not interested in negotiation, even on that basis.

The officially inspired Cairo press told Eden that all he had to do now was to support the Arabs at the U.N., to impose the 1947 frontiers on Israel and enforce the return of the refugees. The Israelis were not prepared to have their country dismembered. They said so. Now read Gilmour's paragraph again: it has not the slightest resemblance to what actually took place. In his memoirs Eden says that he realised afterwards that the introduction of the frontier issue into the Guildhall speech had been a mistake on his part. But it was nothing like as big a mistake as the interpretation that Gilmour now places on it.

Gilmour's switch

But this is not altogether accidental. For Gilmour has turned a total somersault since his April denunciation. Then he pointed out that the Israelis were trying to win British support for their policy of a peace in the Middle East based on present-day frontiers. This, argued Gilmour, ran wholly counter to British (and Arab) interests. It had therefore to be opposed and exposed.

But now he has changed his position. Now, Israel does not want peace, and whenever there is any sign of improved western relations with the Arabs, the Israelis do something to prevent it. One example of this was at Tawfiq on the Syrian border last February. Gilmour quotes the JEWISH OBSERVER as his authority. But he quotes only what suits him. The core of the argument is conveniently replaced by dots.

So piece by piece, Gilmour's case collapses at the first critical touch. The facts do not stand up; his history is no history and his assumptions are based on non-existent premises. At no stage does he make use of his undoubted critical abilities to test the validity of his arguments.

Just one more example of Israel's danger to the Arabs: unlimited immi-

gration Gilmour argues, will produce a "much more heavily populated Israel" with the resulting menace of expansion into the Arab world. Yet, taking the U.N. estimates as our guide, what will the Middle Eastern population picture look like in 1970? Israel will have a population of five million and her Arab neighbours will have a population of a hundred million. Who will menace whom — if there is no peace?

Is this the reason why?

So what then is the purpose of Gilmour's exercise? On the face of it, to warn the British and American Governments that their interests run counter to Israel's and that they must not accept the Israeli argument that peace based on the *status quo* is possible. But is that all, or is there still an unspoken part of the argument which he does not yet publicise? If a Middle East peace based on the *status quo* runs counter to the interests of the west (and the Arabs), then what kind of settlement is, in Gilmour's opinion, in the interest of the west? He gave the answer in his editorial note last April: an imposition on Israel of the 1947 frontiers suitably revised for the conditions of today—the *de facto* dismemberment of Israel.

Mr. Gilmour has had a lot to say about the dissimulation of Zionist propaganda, but does not all this palaver about Zionism and anti-Semitism really end up on this crucial note? He wants to convince the west that its true interest lies in the Arab solution of the Palestine problem—a return to the 1947 frontiers, repatriation of the Arab refugees, and as an extra, the limitation of Jewish immigration into what would then remain of Israel?

That, as I understand it, is the purpose of the exercise. Perhaps, Mr. Gilmour will tell me if I have done him an injustice in finishing his unfinished theme. At least let us not beat about the Zionist bush, when we mean the Israeli borders.

THE GILMOUR VERSION OF WHAT THE "JEWISH OBSERVER" SAID

After the Tawfiq raid the *Jewish Observer* reported that many people in Israel believed that the "Tawfiq raid was intended . . . to demonstrate to the West that it could not climb over the Israelis to regain the heights of Arab popularity".

WHAT THE "JEWISH OBSERVER" SAID

But it is the political implications which are the subject of most public debate. For many, the Khirbet Tawfiq raid was intended to indicate to President Nasser not only that Israel would countenance no further border incursions, but also to demonstrate to the west that it could not climb over the Israelis to regain the heights of Arab popularity increasingly occupied by the Soviet Union.

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DOCUMENTARY

MOSCOW ACCUSES NASSER

"OPPONENTS MALTREATED IN PRISON"

While holding out one hand in friendship to Nasser, Krushchev is dangling a knife for his back with the other. In the *World Marxist Review*, for June, 1960 published in Prague as the English edition of *Problems of Peace and Socialism*, Nasser and the Egyptians are compared in an article by Karim Hafid with the French in Algeria. In this Moscow-sponsored article, Hafid says:

It is absurd to accuse the Communists of being unpatriotic. Why does Nasser keep harping on this string? Apparently this worn out anti-communist record is needed to conceal the reasons behind the attacks. He prefers to say nothing about them.

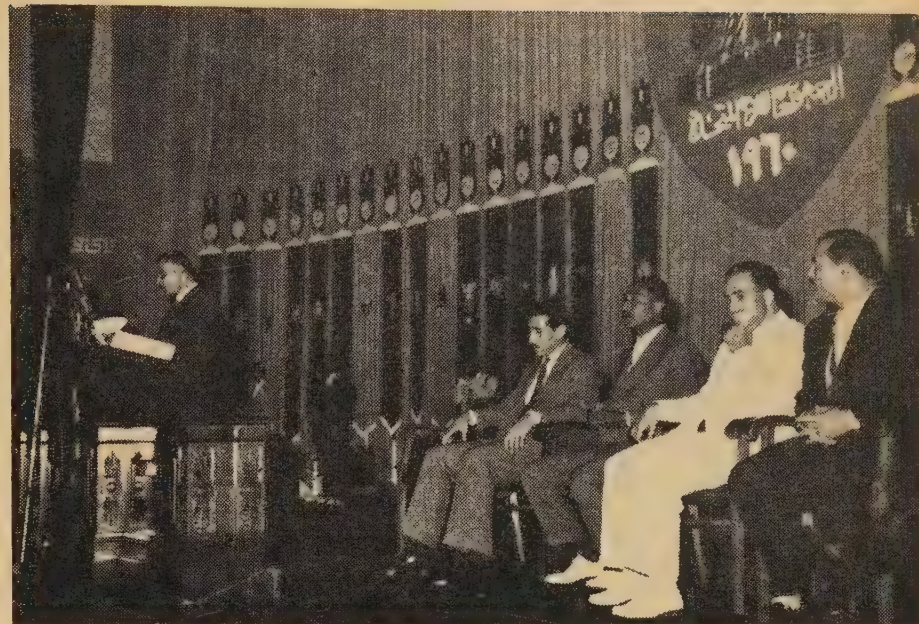
The President has said time and again that democracy has triumphed in the U.A.R. But that is a mis-statement, for political parties have been outlawed in the U.A.R. The reason, Nasser explains, is that the colonialists used the party system for their own ends. But the communist parties in Egypt and Syria, like all communist parties, have never collaborated with the imperialists.

What he says certainly does not square with the facts: why is it that the democratic forces are being persecuted, while the leaders of the old parties who, according to Nasser, served the imperialists have been rehabilitated by a presidential decree? The National Union leadership has announced that "nothing prevents" their joining the Union.

"No regard for legality": At the same time reprisals are enforced against progressives. The unofficial press has been banned and trade unions are under strict supervision. Not only the communist, but representatives of other political trends, and, moreover, people who simply happen to hold different views, are subject to reprisals. Arrests are often made without regard for legal procedure.

A year has passed since Farajallah Helou, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Lebanon, was seized in the streets of Damascus and flung into prison. But no charge has been preferred against him. The U.A.R. authorities have ignored the protests of the world public and the demands for Helou's release.

Hundreds more are detained without trial or investigation. The detainees, par-



SETTING FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY
Nasser with Amer, Sadat, Serraj and Kemal eddin Hussein at the opening of the U.A.R. National Assembly

ticularly the Communists, are maltreated, and many have died in the torture chambers. The government has had to admit some of these facts.

There is a climate of fear in the country. The parties and other organizations of the working people have been driven underground. If we bear in mind that the people are not allowed to have any say whatsoever in forming the National Assembly (its members are appointed by Nasser who, as he says, will be helped by the National Union) then we get a more or less complete picture of what democracy is really like in the U.A.R.

The Communists refuse to uphold "democracy" of this kind. And that is the reason for Nasser's anti-communist attacks. . . .

"Nasser's changing attitude": Thus the Communists have not "changed" their line, nor have they "renounced" anything. Their anti-imperialist attitude is not a transient thing. Would it not be more correct to assume that in the measure that Nasser is being sucked down into the quagmire of anti-communism, his own attitude is changing? British and American newspapers have commented on his new line.

The President's recent attempts to flirt with King Hussein of Jordan, the same Hussein whom Nasser has repeatedly, and rightly described as an imperialist puppet, have not escaped observers.

The praise lavished on the President by certain circles in the West is putting the progressive public on its guard, and the flow of foreign capital into the U.A.R. is

also a source of alarm. . . .

"Playing into imperialist hands": Experience shows that anti-communism offers no perspectives, promises no laurel wreaths. The worn-out nag of anti-communism will never become an Arab steed just because the President of the U.A.R. has saddled it. Anti-communism can but harm national independence and development, make it easier for the imperialists to intrigue, and jeopardise anti-imperialist gains.

Anti-communism injures the cause of national liberation, a cause to which Nasser always swears fidelity. The attacks on the Communists play into the hands of the imperialists, who make every effort to split and decapitate the national-liberation movement.

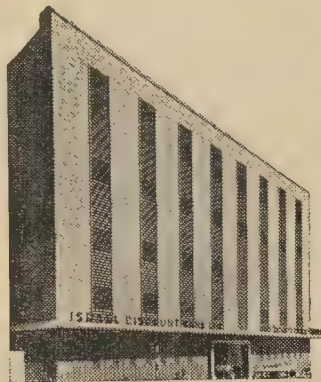
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BOOKS

COMING TO TERMS WITH THE NAZI PAST

BY T. R. FYVEL

THE LOST EUROPEANS, by Emanuel Litvinoff; 304 pp.; (Heinemann) 18s.

It is inevitable that events in Hitler's Europe should loom like a vast barrier before any writer who seeks to explore the subconsciousness in Jewish life today, and this barrier also creates a gap between generations. Quite a flow of youthful Jewish novels and plays has recently appeared in London, some quite skilful, but what I find striking is their innocent insularity: the young authors seem genuinely unaware that the problems they touch have been dealt with in far greater depth in the forgotten European Jewish literature of yesterday. In view of the magnitude of the disaster, this gap between the Jewish generation which knew Nazism and that which does not is perhaps for the best. Still, it is not quite absolute. For instance, Mr. Emanuel Litvinoff, who first made his name as a wartime and post-war poet and critic, stands between the generations both in age and in his literary personality. I feel that the first thing to be said about his new novel is that, compared to the naivety of most contemporary writing on Jewish themes, *The Lost Europeans* shines like a jewel—certainly in its aim. It is one of the few books I have come across in which a Jewish writer has genuinely attempted to come to terms with the immediate past.

In his novel Mr. Litvinoff traces the wanderings and soul-searching of two Jews from London who meet in West Berlin in the 'fifties. The elder, Hugo, a former successful playwright of the pre-Hitler German stage, who in a fit of self-disgust has thrown up his comfortable refugee existence in England to return to what he feels are his origins. Martin, the other, is a correct, young, English-educated Jew who has known Germany only as a child and has now come to Berlin unwillingly and with anger in his heart, to settle the legal details of his father's restitution claim. Out of the entanglement of these two contrasted heroes, Mr. Litvinoff has constructed a novel with, I feel, not merely two but three distinct themes.

The first concerns Hugo, drawn back by a strange fascination to the scene of his triumphs and debasement. It turns out that the strongest emotion of Hugo's

life was his youthful love for his aristocratic German friend Putzi, who as Hugo believes, betrayed him to be tortured as a homosexual by the Gestapo. The unsolved problem of this passion and betrayal has drawn Hugo back to Berlin. There are rumours that Putzi was not killed fighting as an officer for Hitler, but, under a disguised name, is a high-ranking communist functionary in East Germany. The rumours become fact. Mr. Litvinoff involves Hugo in a thriller plot of spying and pursuit between West Berlin and the communist East, which occasionally obtrudes too much. But this is really subsidiary. Step by step, he shows how Hugo is drawn fatally towards self-destruction, because he is a German Jew who cannot free himself from his beloved yet fearsome monster—Germany.

Martin's story is on a different level. Starting off with hostility towards all Germans, he meets Karin, an unfortunate young woman from East Berlin, who can tell her own tale of horror at the hands of the Russians. Stirred by sentimentality, by a touch of pity, Martin half falls in love, suffers the pangs of parting, and finds himself cured of the notion that one can project national guilt upon or-

dinary human beings of a new generation. Unlike Hugo's, his story is a very ordinary one.

If Hugo's and Martin's stories, one tragic, the other sentimental are pitched in rather different keys, they come together in the book's third theme which, I think, is in a way the author's own—a constant search for his own feelings about present-day Berlin, or rather the Berlin of a few years back, whose atmosphere he has most expertly recreated. In Hugo, he has caught remarkably well the perpetually wise-cracking conversation of a certain type of unhappy German-Jewish intellectual, unhappy as a lost European. He also paints a vivid picture of Berlin in the mid-fifties—the lights and the cafés on the Kurfürstendamm, the acres of bombed ruins overlooked by new housing estates, the dividing line across streets and the new totalitarian threat from communist East Berlin—all this taken for granted by a new young German generation ignorant of the past. Can this divided city still be identified, particularly by Jews, with the imperial Berlin of the thirties where Hitler roared, the Nazi columns marched and the unspeakable was perpetrated upon Jews? Or is this past already as distant for all of us as it is for middle-aged Germans who have systematically pushed it out of their minds or for many German Jews who also no longer want to remember? This is the question which clearly fascinates Mr. Litvinoff. As for the answer, well, it would be too much to pretend that his novel fully provides it, but its virtue is, that with human understanding, it poses the question how Jews and Germans should regard each other, twenty years after.

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WHAT'S NEW ON JEWS?

THE CROSSING POINT, by Gerda Charles ;
274 pp.; (Eyre & Spottiswoode) 18s.

This is a novel about ugly Jews in—despite the author's note insisting otherwise—north-west London, about a “restless, bored, for the most part materialist society; a good-natured, maddeningly prestige-ridden lumpen-bourgeoisie divided into two parts. On the one side there's the Jews who are miserable in their Jaguars and burdened with their mink-wrapped ennui; and on the other side the Jews who are just plain bored in their beaver lamb and unhappy in their second-hand Fords.”

Through this society falters Leo Norberg, an orthodox rabbi in the modern sense, seeking romance, repelled by the coarse-voiced daughters of the community, fearful of the sacrifice he would have to share in marrying the gentle Sara, daughter of Boruch Gabriel to whom the world outside his unquestioned religion is a jungle of pork-eating savages. But, for Miss Charles, the jungle within is even more horrifying: “smart, well-corseted women, their feet bulging from high-heeled shoes... stocky, well-tailored men... in groups, loudly banal, clinging, thankful for the safety of each other in the alien English grass. Separated they would stroll again, bored, smart, muted, the unformulated question: Is this what we are living for? looking always from their shrewd, unsatisfied Oriental eyes.”

There are Jews like this. Everybody knows them. Some of us are them. But this is no one community of Jews. These are individuals within a community. They are the apparent ones, the recognisable ones. But there are thousands of others leading ordinary lives, lives they enjoy and which are full of fulfilment in every sense. These have no place, or precious little, on Miss Charles' level of “imaginative truth,” as she terms it.

Her level cannot be questioned. A writer must be free to choose his characters. But he also owes it to his readers to clarify his terms of reference. Miss Charles in her writing and her publishers in their blurb suggest that this *is* Anglo-Jewry. They have done themselves and a great part of Anglo-Jewry a disservice. If Miss Charles were not a writer of considerable and exciting talents this would not matter. But that she is so recognised places upon her, whether she wishes it or not, an added responsibility. She may, even now, regret that she did not accept it.

Having said all that, there is much greatly to be enjoyed in *The Crossing*

Point, including a rip-roaring account of a few days at a Jewish hotel in, if Miss Charles will allow me, Bournemouth. There has been nothing to equal this for humorous writing in many years. Now that she has purged herself of the anger which lit her vision of some fellow Jews, can we look forward to another novel from Miss Charles set within the true, but yet uncharted world of Anglo-Jewry?

Geoffrey D. Paul

MIDDLE EAST IN PERSPECTIVE

AUFSTAND DER ARABER, by Wolfgang Bretholz; maps, illustrations, tables, chronology, index, 600 pp.; (Verlag Kurt Desch—Munich).

DER NAHE OSTEN, SCHICKSALS LAND ZWISCHEN OST UND WEST, by Oberst Dr. I. Beer, 7 maps, no index, 287 pp.; (Verlag Europäischer Wehrkunde—Munich). DM 15.80.

These two surveys of the Arab East by an expert Swiss journalist and by the foremost Israeli military historian are remarkably, though wholly accidentally, complementary. Bretholz combines popular history with shrewd and often original reportage. His account of the recent history and contemporary conditions of the Yemen is one of the best available; so are his North African chapters. His description of Cairo in July 1948 is almost sensational in its revelations.

I wonder how many people know this story at first hand: the invented victories, the imagined air raid, and the anti-Jewish riots and arson which followed and resulted in some 250 casualties, according to Bretholz's eyewitness account. The tables are very helpful but the complications of some aspects of the Palestine war have misled the author in his account of the Negev fighting; and the “Tiger of Falluja” was the Sudanese General Taha, not Captain Nasser.

Colonel Beer's book provides the proper world setting for Bretholz's massed but very readable information. His opening analysis of the cold war in relation to the Middle East is one of the most mature and penetrating which I have read in any language. He then places the contemporary history of the region against this background. He does not attempt here to be original but rather to see the whole picture so to speak in the Israeli perspective. As he writes as an important official attached to the Prime Minister's office, this lends additional weight to this remarkably well-written book. It well deserves an English edition.

Jon Kimche

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Guide for Businessmen

ARE ISRAELI WORKERS OVERPAID ?

A COMPARISON WITH BRITAIN

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The cost-of-living index remained constant in June, and stands at just one point above its June, 1959 level. Nevertheless, it is now possible that wages and salaries, which in Israel are linked to the index, may be increased.

Wages have not been augmented by an additional cost-of-living allowance for two years now—a record which perhaps more than anything else underlines the relative stability achieved by the country's economy during that time.

But the basis calculating the index was changed last June, and now a dispute is going on inside the Histadrut as to whether the single point does or does not mean that they must press for more money for their members.

Histadrut will wait : Pinhas Sapir has said that "insofar as I know how to count—and I do" wages should stay as they are. Mapam leaders are claiming an increase. The Histadrut quietly stated that it would wait for further information from the Central Bureau of Statistics, but decision is likely soon.

There have, however, been some very interesting developments in wages and salaries quite apart from the cost-of-living allowance. First of all, let us have a look at the average rates of pay in Israel during 1959.* Converted into sterling at the official exchange rate, Israeli wages per month were as follows :

| | Gross | Per Month | Net |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| Unskilled metal worker ... | £38 | | £34. 4.0 |
| Skilled metal worker (highest grade) ... | £66 | | £60 |
| Low-grade printing worker | £45 | | £39.10.0 |
| Skilled printing worker (highest grade) ... | £78 | | £69 |
| Government official (grade 15) ... | £33.10.0 | | £30.15.0 |
| Government official (grade 8) ... | £61 | | £56 |

Some comparative British figures (per month): Unskilled metal worker—£44 gross; skilled metal worker—£80 gross; 23-year-old junior civil servant—£36 gross; Permanent Secretary — £583 gross; National Health Service doctor—£202 net.

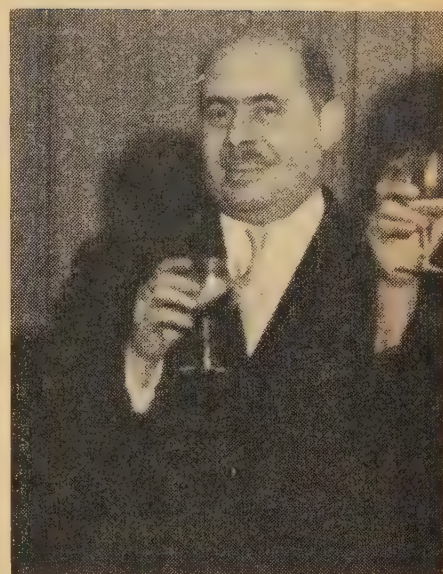
| | Gross | Per Month | Net |
|--|-------|-----------|------|
| Government official (grade 1) ... | £178 | | £130 |
| Elementary school teacher (first year) | £51 | | £44 |
| Elementary school teacher with maximum seniority | £91 | | £78 |
| Engineer (lowest grade) ... | £56 | | £48 |
| Engineer (highest grade) ... | £177 | | £131 |
| Doctor (lowest grade) ... | £78 | | £63 |
| Director of a hospital ... | £196 | | £140 |

When comparing these rates with those in England, it should be taken into consideration that the purchasing power of the currency is somewhat greater in London than in Tel Aviv so that a person earning, say, £50 per month in Israel is probably not much better off than someone earning £40 in England.

Only 30 in top grade : A European's first reaction to Israel wages and salaries would probably be astonishment at the relatively very small range between the highest and lowest grades.

For instance, grade 1 in the Government is held by only some 30 officials, such as Directors-General of Ministries and a few others. Yet after paying his income tax, a Director-General receives less than four times the pay of an unskilled metal worker.

But in Mapai, violent arguments have been raging for some two years now over



EL AL'S BEN-ARI
What can Israel afford?

what some term "the growing gap between some privileged grades and the ordinary worker or civil servant".

Nostalgia for old days : There is, of course, some fire behind the smoke. In 1955, for instance, the net pay of a Director-General was only two-and-a-half times as high as that of his office boy. Today, it is about four times as high.

The ratio between the salary of a top grade engineer and that of his bottom grade colleague (probably just out of the Technion) was 1.88 to 1; now it is 3.14 to 1. And the same trend applies all along the line. But it is doubtful whether the nostalgia for bygone egalitarianism will achieve more than preventing further increases in the gap.

The unskilled metal worker is often picked out as an example of someone who is underpaid. Even the Bank of Israel Report—not usually hasty in such matters—has some remarks to make on the subject.

Who is underpaid? Yet if the element-

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ary school teacher just starting his career gets some 30 per cent more than the unskilled metal worker, if the junior engineer gets 41 per cent more, if the highest grade skilled printing worker gets twice as much—who is being underpaid?

The answer abroad would probably be very different from that given by most Israelis. But then, egalitarianism is in people's blood here. Its transformation will take time.

For the time being, things work roughly this way: you have a good official. You want to keep him. You cannot pay him officially more than the approved rate (not in the public services anyhow).

"Perks" cost as much: So you let him have a car at office expense; or a telephone; or any one of a series of other things which cost you and the economy on balance just as much as (if not more than) if you could pay him in accordance with the value of the work he does and let him take care of his living standards himself.

But then you also have to pay a lot of not so good officials much more than their work is worth—probably because you just cannot get rid of them . . .

TOURISTS IN REVERSE

MORE AND MORE WANDERING JEWS

Despite continued grumblings about the 55 per cent travel tax, and the spate of letters to the editor protesting excessive fees for passports (£50—about £10) and exit visas (£40), the number of Israeli tourists travelling abroad increases steadily year by year.

Private restitution from Germany probably acted as an added stimulus during the late 'fifties, and the number of *bona fide* tourists in 1959 was five times as high as in 1951.

In the early 'fifties, travel restrictions were, of course, much more severe, and exit visas could be obtained only with difficulty, after proof that all tickets were furnished from abroad and all expenses abroad paid for.

Allowance raised: The travel allowance of £3 did not leave the law-abiding tourist much leeway, hence the joke then making the rounds, which described Israel as a land of true miracles, where

Israeli Tourists Going Abroad

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1951 | 6,503 |
| 1952 | 7,993 |
| 1953 | (partial figs.) 8,252 |
| 1954 | 14,226 |
| 1955 | 17,250 |
| 1956 | 20,450 |
| 1957 | 26,859 |
| 1958 | 31,514 |
| 1959 | 33,640 |

a man could go abroad with ten dollars and return, three months later, tanned and well-fed, with a refrigerator, a washing-machine and a car.

The travel allowance has now been raised to £45 per person—with the Government selling the dollar at the rate of £6.72 instead of the official rate of £5.04—yet even £45 hardly pays for a three month stay in Zurich, Cannes, Biarritz or Bad Gastein.

Group travel, with all expenses paid in local currency beforehand, and passports and visas arranged collectively—at a greatly reduced rate—is just beginning to be popular here, having had a real start in 1959.

Individual trips preferred: This year, various travel agents are arranging "package deals," Mediterranean cruises or 3-5 week trips to Europe, at between £1,000-1,300 (£170-215).

However, most people still prefer to go it alone, and all available accommodation on established shipping lines has been sold out until the end of September for months past.

A new Greek line started a Haifa-Brindisi service at the beginning of this month, offering cabin space for 200 passengers, at £18 per trip (exclusive of taxes), and deck space for 300 more at a greatly reduced rate, between Haifa and Cyprus and/or Greece.

Fresh competition: The ship left Haifa on her first run with a mere 39 passengers, probably due to the fact that the new service had not been sufficiently advertised.

If the accommodation and the service offered prove adequate, the new line may well provide some competition for Zim and the Italian Adriatica Line, which have had a monopoly on the Israel-Europe run since the establishment of the State.

Air line tickets, more expensive, but also much more plentiful, since a large number of foreign lines compete with El Al, are always obtainable, even at the height of the season.

1960 a boom year: Despite complaints about the high cost of travel, 1960 is likely to prove a boom year for shipping and air lines, as well as travel agents.

U. S. SECURITIES INDEX

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 7.7 | 14.7 | Tendency |
| DOLLAR BONDS: | 94.0 | 93.6 | Lower |
| INDEX BONDS: | 99.6 | 99.4 | Dull |
| SHARES: | 238.7 | 241.5 | Steady |

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The short-lived revolt against the 55 per cent travel tax, imposed earlier this year, collapsed as soon as the travel agents were promised a Government subsidy.

Organised consumer protests are still an unknown phenomenon here. Individuals may grumble, but the flow of tourists continues to grow.

Since 1954, the number of residents leaving the country (including diplomats, students, government officials, and so on, who will eventually come back, as well as people leaving for good) has more than doubled.

Rapid increase : In the same period, as

the panel opposite shows, the number of Israeli tourists has increased more than fivefold, and is still rising. So rapid is the rise, that in certain circles, it is almost a mark of distinction to be holidaying in Israel.

ARTIK MEANS ICE CREAM

EXPORTS TO WEST AFRICA ?

There are quite a number of makes of ice cream in Israel, but the best known is Artik, made by Ar-Kar Ltd. at its two

factories in Bat Yam and Petach Tikva.

The Petach Tikva factory used to belong to a firm called Kartiv, an erstwhile competitor of Artik. In 1954, the two firms merged into Ar-Kar Ltd., and today the two factories employ some 280 people during the busy season. This figure falls to 70 in the off-season.

80 per cent of the company's capital comes from foreign investors—Swiss, American, French and Belgian—and one of the partners is a Belgian rabbi.

Cyprus a customer : In addition to supplying Israelis with over 20 million ice cream cones a year, Ar-Kar also

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makes bulk deliveries to hotels, restaurants and ships, using a fleet of 15 refrigerated trucks.

Recently £500 worth of Artik ice cream was exported to Cyprus, the first consignment to be shipped abroad. A second is due this month. The company is at present studying export possibilities to other countries as well.

One of the potential markets being considered is West Africa, which could be supplied from Eilat in refrigerated ships. So far, of course, this is only a possibility, but it may not take long to develop into a prosaic fact.

IN BRIEF

NEW ZIM CARGO ROUTE

The Zim Israel Navigation Company has inaugurated a regular monthly cargo service from Israel to the U.S. and Canadian west coast, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Vancouver. Zim cargo ships will also call at Venezuelan ports and will accept trans-shipments for central American ports, Peru and Chile.

AUSTRALIAN INVESTORS SET UP WOOL PLANT

A group of Jewish investors from Australia has reached an agreement with the Israel Government on the establishment of a new plant for the production of wool tops, probably at Ashdod. Production will start in 1962, and will be at the rate of 2,000-2,500 tons a year.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Kfar HANASSI

Kfar Hanassi, the kibbutz founded by British Habonim in Upper Galilee, has just celebrated its twelfth anniversary. At present Kfar Hanassi has 130 members from Britain, and 15 from Australia and New Zealand.

"SUMMER IN ISRAEL" YOUTH SCHEME

Another group of 150 young people between 16-19 will soon leave for a four-week visit to Israel under the "Summer in Israel Youth Scheme" organised by the Jewish Agency Youth Department. The scheme is supported by the Zionist Federation "Summer in Israel" Scholarship Fund directed by Joe Levy.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

GILMOUR'S CHALLENGE

Sir,—I welcome your retreat last week from the very exposed position you took up the week before, though not the way in which you sought to cover it. In your issue of July 1st you said of my article on Zionism and Anti-Semitism in the *Spectator*:

"I don't mind that he has some of his facts wrong, or that he bases his arguments in some cases on faulty assumptions. These are tricks of the trade which some writers can use with considerable effect in building up a case and others prefer not to employ. All this is a matter of taste and can be left safely to the intelligent reader's discrimination."

My first letter, which explicitly referred to this passage and not to other parts of your note, pointed out that you had said I had got "some of my facts wrong," and that you had suggested I had got my facts wrong and based my arguments on "faulty assumptions" on purpose in order to "build up a case." And it asked you to give examples of the facts that I had got wrong and those which I had deliberately falsified. Yet in your note in your issue of July 8th, instead of giving examples you said:

"In my note last week, I had said that it did not matter whether some of Gilmour's facts were wrong or some of his assumptions faulty, but that it was something much more fundamental which bothered me about Gilmour's approach: his application of a special standard of wickedness to Zionists, Israelis and their friends. But Gilmour in his letter turns this comment into an allegation that he had 'deliberately falsified' facts in order to build up his case against Zionism. . . I do not think he could deliberately falsify his facts if he wanted to."

Without applying "a special standard of wickedness" to anyone, it is surely quite plain from these quotations who it is who is trying to do the "turning." If your first note did not mean that I had got some facts wrong and made faulty assumptions on purpose to build up a case, will you please tell me what it did mean? When doing so I hope you will pay particular attention to the phrases "these are tricks of the trade," and "others prefer not to employ."

And for the second time of asking will you please overcome your remarkable reluctance to specify which, if any, of my facts were wrong. I did not expect you to agree with my article, but you did not merely express disagreement with my arguments or my approach; you specifically alleged that I had got some facts wrong. Your continued failure to name them could only have one explanation.

Ian Gilmour

The Spectator,
99 Gower Street,
London W.C.1

[The wrong facts are duly named on pages 11-15—Ed. J.O.]

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Fri. 22nd July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.

Sat. 23rd July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 The Lighter Side. 20.35 This Week's Portion, by Rabbi Bernard Casper. 20.40 Cantoral Music.

Sun. 24th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 "Heritage"—Folk Ways and Traditions: Final Programme. 20.40 "In the Jewish World."

Mon. 25th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Could You Live in Israel? Sol Tenkin talks about Running a Household. 20.30 Shepherd Songs.

Tues. 26th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 Ze'ev Jabotinsky: Poet and Fighter.

Wed. 27th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Tune of the Week. 20.30 L'Information: Israel's French language daily.

Thurs. 28th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

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COMPANY MEETING

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The Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of J. Collett Limited was held on 18th July, 1960 at Grosvenor House, London, W.

Mr. John Collett, Chairman and Managing Director, who presided, said:

The Directors are pleased to report on the good results of the year's trading.

There is no doubt more women are wearing hats and with the present buoyancy in the trade the Directors are confident of another good year's trading. Sales for the first three months of the current year show a substantial increase on last year.

There is a healthy optimism throughout the trade which augurs well for the Autumn Season, and the initial orders show a marked improvement.

The trading profit is £198,519 compared with £181,547 for the previous year.

The Balance Sheet continues to show a strong liquid position with Current Assets of £605,061 including cash, deposits and tax reserve certificates of £216,853, exceeding Current Liabilities of £193,249 by £411,812. Fixed Assets amount to £253,072 and a further £35,000 has been transferred to General Reserve which now stands at £255,000.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 24% less tax, for the year ended 31st March, 1960.

The Report and accounts were adopted and the dividend duly declared.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors and Staff.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 Telephone: MUSEum 6111

YODFAT: HEART OF GALILEE

An historical article describing the region which is being revived after 1900 years with finance raised in Britain through the Golf Championships. Written by O. Efrayim, it shows why Yodfat is in the news again for the first time since the days of Josephus.

There is a vast difference between the landscape of the Judean Hills and that of Galilee. As the map shows, the higher altitudes lie in a compact mass in Judea, while in Galilee narrow valleys and deeply incised gorges separate one mountain ridge from the next.

In the centre of the latter's broken terrain, and difficult of approach, is the Yodfat Ridge. This faces the deep Beit Netofa Vale with its black soil where, after rainy winters, water collects in a hundred puddles and large pools. Northwards, the Yodfat Ridge slopes to the narrow Sakhnin Vale.

Phoenician era: These complicated land forms explain in part the colourful history of the region and the variety of peoples to inhabit it. The strong Phoenician towns were engaged in trade in the second and possibly also in the third millennium B.C.E. but they did not penetrate into the mountainous hinterland, even though this was only sparsely populated. In this vacuum, around 1,200 B.C.E., two Israel tribes settled: Zebulun in the south and Asher in the north. Other peoples could not be dislodged by them, however, and for long the region was known as the "Province of the Nations".

From the times of David and Solomon, Galilee was firmly in the hands of the Israel kings. But in the middle of the eighth century the mighty Assyrian empire took over. Apparently, not all Galilean Jews went into Assyrian captivity. In the second and third generation of Hasmonian rule, Galilee became part of the Hasmonean Kingdom, and Alexander Jannai even attempted, although in vain, to take Acre, the stronghold on the Galilean coast.

It was then that the Yatur tribes, which had settled in Galilee a short time before, underwent mass conversion to Judaism. The province subsequently bore a pronounced Jewish character.

Stronghold of freedom: When the great Jewish revolt against Rome broke out in 63 C.E., Galilee soon became the stronghold of the freedom fighters. Every hilltop served as a fortress, every vale and gorge as a trap for the enemy soldiers upon whom guerilla bands descended from their hideouts. Vespasian,

the Commander-in-Chief, set out from Hellenistic Acre, and only step-by-step, could he succeed in taking the villages. Yodfat held out longer than any other place, but finally it also succumbed to the overwhelming force of the battle-tested Roman warriors.

Neither this cruel war, nor the failure of the Bar Kochba upheaval 70 years later, could put an end to Galilean Jewry. On the contrary. With the destruction of Judea, Galilee came to occupy a central place in Judaism, withstood all persecution and flourished anew under the Roman Emperor Septimus Severus.

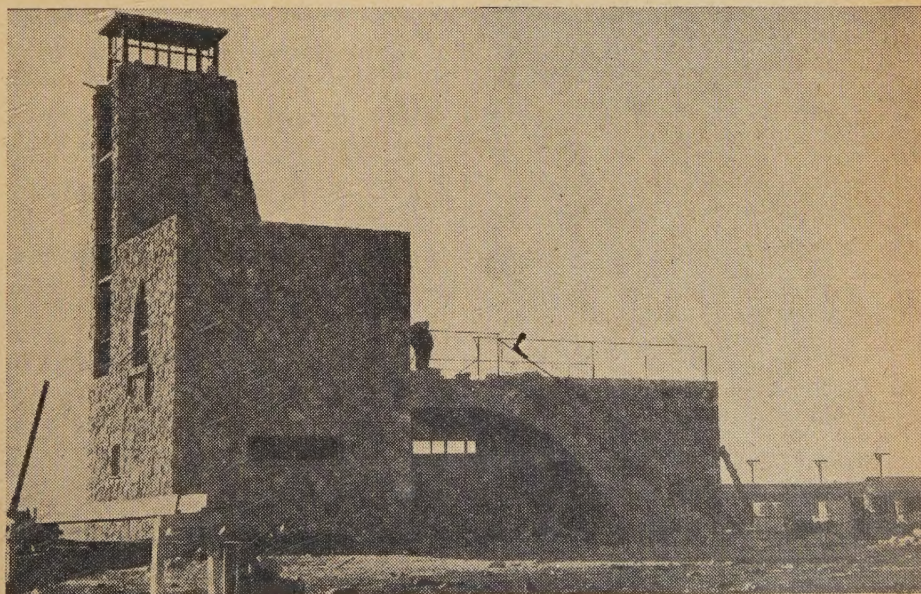
It was then that many magnificent synagogues were built in the villages of Upper and Lower Galilee whose remnants are preserved to this day, and only towards the end of the Byzantine era and in the days of the Arab Sultanates did a gradual decline occur. It appears that many Galileans then took the Christian faith. After the Crusaders' downfall the region became impoverished, although many of the villages continued to exist. But the hilltops, ridges and slopes were abandoned, and only the fertile alluvial soil of the valleys remained under proper cultivation.

Arab enclave: The scarcity of agricultural land as opposed to a rather dense

population has determined the region's history during the present century. The centre of Lower Galilee was entirely occupied by the villages, and Jewish settlement could not penetrate. Western Lower Galilee remained a backward and purely Arab enclave around which new Jewish settlements flourished—in the Haifa Bay to the west, in the Jezreel Valley to the south, around Lake Tiberias and in the Huleh Valley to the north-east.

On the United Nations partition map, drawn up in 1947, Western and Central Galilee were earmarked for a planned Arab state. But the Arabs tried to make the region a base for violent attacks on all Jewish centres in the vicinity and concentrated large forces there. As a result, two Israeli operations were undertaken in July and November, 1948, which succeeded in making all Galilee part of the state of Israel.

The vast majority of the Arab inhabitants preferred to remain in their villages, and became Israel citizens. Thus, even now, no fertile soil has become available for Jewish settlement. If we intend to settle Jews in this vital area, there is no alternative but to reclaim every inch of these hilltops and slopes which today can produce nothing whatsoever. It is for this purpose that the Jewish National Fund has proclaimed its "Operation Yodfat" to restore to the heart of Galilee its ancient fertility through hard and dedicated work—clearing of stones, building terraces, construction of roads and planting of forests.



The newly-erected watchtower at Yodfat.

J P A - J N F N E W S

LEEDS BOX INCOME

Box income for the year ended June 30 in Leeds was £4,500, and came from regular contributions in 3,700 Jewish households in that city. Revenue from other sources and excluding moneys sent direct to J.N.F. head office was over £7,000, making a total for this strong J.N.F. centre of £11,500.

These figures were announced at a meeting of Leeds J.N.F. executive which took place last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Silman, and with G. I. Friedman in the Chair.

Reports were given on activities by the various Fellowships, and plans were reviewed for the Blue and White bazaar scheduled for July 1961 at the Town Hall. The annual general meeting of this Commission will take place on September 19, 1960.

Among recent activities of the Fellowships was a car rally, which took place last Sunday and was organised by the Jubilee group. This body nominated a special committee for the 1961 bazaar and is to put on a stall devoted to man-made fibres. Leading this committee are M. Collinson and C. Baker as chairmen, with S. Graham and Pauline Crystal in other executive positions.

The group known as the J.N.F. Fellowship have also announced its participation in the bazaar.



Another promising J.N.F. contestant. Dr. George Ellis, member of the Moor Allerton Golf Club, in action at a recent London tournament.

GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Adrienne Dawn and Harvey Baker on the occasion of their marriage by the hon. officers and members of Finchley J.P.A. committee; Rev. Edward Jackson and Frances Ruth Steiner on the occasion of their marriage by the president, council and members of the Cork Hebrew Congregation; Mr. and Mrs. Abe Zolkwer on the occasion of their Pearl Wedding; Shalom and Rhoda Freedman on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by The New Manchester Jewish Sportsmen's committee; Charles Richard Woolf on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Woolf; president Mr. A. J. Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs by the Northampton J.N.F. Commission; Susan Elaine Hyman and Lewis Sidney Mercado on the occasion of their marriage by the father of the bridegroom.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Fifty trees in the names of Helena and Marks Masbaum by their family; 50 trees in the name of David Israel Bellman by the Brighton and Hove J.P.A./J.N.F. committees; 30 trees in the names of Valerie Telsa Bailey and Eric Ian Frazer by Mrs. Jim Phillipson the grandmother of the bride; 30 trees in memory of Phillip Endbinder by his wife, son, daughter, son-in-law and grandchildren; 25 trees in the name of Mr. Charles Steen by the Ayr Jewish community; 21 trees in the name of Zion House by the Liverpool Zionist Central Council.

Eighteen trees in the name of Michael Paul Spencer-Morris by Miss Malca Dubitzki; 15 trees in the name of Miss Elizabeth Wallace by her father; 15 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Max Segal; 15 trees in the name of Murray Clive Collins by his parents; 15 trees in the name of Mr. Chaim Wertheimer by the Zionist Council of Ireland; 15 trees in the name of Peter Geoffrey Kelvin by his grandmother, aunts, uncles and cousins; 13 trees in the name of Malcolm Nathan Shaw by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Shaw; 13 trees in the name of Laurence Howard Taylor by his grandmother Mrs. Leah Taylor and his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Sam Black; 13 trees in the name of Richard Edward Doberman by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Michael Teacher by Mr. Moishe Gotlieb; 13 trees in the name of Michael Wallace Jackson Crook by his parents.

ABBA EBAN FOREST

One American Jewish organisation at least has decided that the years during which Abba Eban was Israel's Ambassador in Washington are worthy of commemoration in a lasting form.

The group is the Order of B'Nai Zion, and it has decided to plant an Abba Eban Forest in the Judean hills. Last week the first saplings were inserted into the earth at a ceremony attended by U.S. Ambassador Ogden Reid, as well as K.K.L. chairman Yaacov Tsur and the director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, Hayim Yahil.

LIVERPOOL KEEP EXPENSES DOWN

A good-looking, clearly laid out balance sheet has been received at J.N.F. head office from hon. secretary E. Goldsmith of the Liverpool functions committee, of which Berl Rosenblatt is chairman.

This shows a consolidated revenue of £7,145, which is made up of items that include the proceeds from Blackpool week-ends, Blue and White Ball and annual stag party. "Shalom," the official J.N.F. annual circulated in the Merseyside area, produced a net profit of £1,136.

As against this very satisfactory income, the expenses of the Liverpool functions committee were £85, a tribute to the first-rate organisation and attention to detail of joint-treasurers N. Shieldhouse and S. Ison.

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J P A - J N F N E W S

THE APPEAL IN SUNDERLAND

There was a large turn-out of Sunderland Jewry to hear Ralph Rurka, member of the J.P.A. administrative committee, discuss the political and economic situation in Israel.

The event was further proof of how smaller communities in the provinces have responded to this year's campaign for Israel. A sum in excess of £2,500 was raised, and the report from honorary secretary B. Rawson speaks of further plans that will widen the approach to subscribers and increase the grand total.

Sunderland's chairman is S. Cohen, while the honorary treasurer is H. Book.

MANY SMALL BEQUESTS HELP TO BUILD ISRAEL

If the tradition of including the Jewish National Fund in the Will of every Jew were invariably followed, resources would be accumulated to ensure the future of the young Jewish State on a sound basis of land development, social welfare, and justice.

A bequest to the Jewish National Fund should be as traditional as having a Blue Box in one's house.

You may desire that your bequest shall be dedicated to afforestation, to a village, to perpetual yahrzeit or kaddish, or to some form of permanent memorial in the names of persons dear to you.

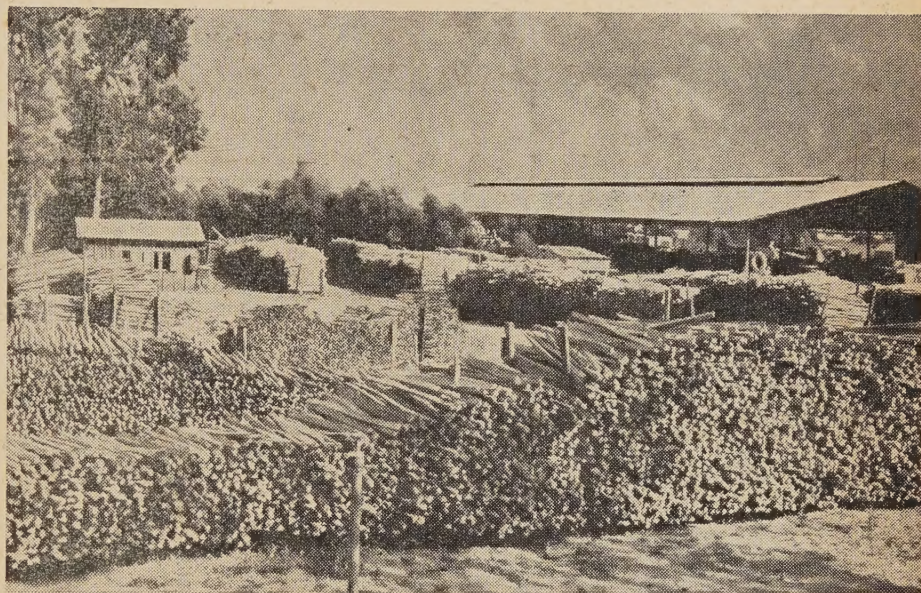
Consult the J.N.F. Bequest Department. They will gladly co-operate with you in working out plans to meet your special requirements, in strict privacy without obligation or expense to you.

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A new kind of harvest in Israel. On the outskirts of Jerusalem, timber cut from J.N.F. forests being prepared for industrial use.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. Gilbert, Brenner Sports, 28 Barretts Grove, N.16, £12.3.2. Mr. Deal, 26 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £3.10.0. Mr. Yentis, 21 Durlay Road, N.16, £3.1.0. Mrs. Lauer, 93 Cranwich Road, N.16, £2.1.3. Mrs. L. Veronique, 81 Lordship Park, N.16, £3.12.0. Mrs. Birnbaum, 174 Kyverdale Road, N.16, £3.0.0. Mrs. Sheff, 23 Palatine Road, N.16, £2.18.1. Mr. Otto Heller, 73 Bayston Road, N.16, £2.17.0. Mr. Morris Singer, 23 Chesholm Road, N.16, £2.16.0. Mr. Henry Hellszajn, 138 Evering Road, N.16, £2.6.6. Mrs. B. Sweetman, 128 Coronation Avenue, N.16, £2.4.0. Miss Griver, 54 Prince George Road, N.16, £2.2.10. Mr. H. M. Hern, 137 The Beckers, Rectory Road, N.16, £2.2.7. Mr. J. Less, 100 Fairholt Road, N.16, £2.2.0. Mr. Gordan, 36 Oldhill Street, N.16, £2.2.0. Mr. S. Cohen, 32 Oldhill Street, N.16, £2.1.9. Mrs. S. Murray, 139 Kyverdale Road, N.16, £2.0.0. Mrs. Lewis, 127a Stoke Newington Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Mr. Phillips, 211 Amhurst Road, E.8, £3.10.0. Messrs. Benmax Bros., 22 Mare Street, E.8, £3.6.6. Mr. H. Uri, 81 Sandringham Road, E.8, £2.1.0. Messrs. M. & J. Marks Ltd., Cottrell Road, E.8, £2.0.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. R. Chinn, Flat 7, 44 Lowndes Square, S.W.1, £4.14.6. Mr. M. Phillips, 8 Vincent Square, Regency Street, S.W.1, £2.10.0. Mr. K. Lawton, 30 Park Side, S.W.1, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. Muller, Flat 20 Caroline House, Bayswater Road, W.2, £20.0.0. Dr. Lasnick, 42 Cleveland Road, W.13, £9.1.6. Mr. V. Schemel, Flat 4, 36 Curzon Street, W.1, £7.0.0. Mr. Taylor, 12/14 Argyll Street, W.1, £3.3.0. Mr. Harold Leslie, 12/14 Denman Street, W.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. June Hakim, 31 Gunnersbury Avenue, W.5, £2.16.0. Mrs. Webber, 113 Gloucester Terrace, W.2, £2.15.0. Mr. Froemberg, 14 Grosvenor Court Mansions, Edgware Road, W.2, £2.12.0. Mrs. Z. Aronow, 31 Sunnyside Road, W.5, £2.10.0. Mr. M. Levy, 'Roselle', 7 Park View Road, W.5, £2.7.6. Annie Weiner, 64 Forset Court, Edgware Road, W.2, £2.7.6. Mr. F. Mintz, 25 Forset Court, Edgware Road, W.2, £2.6.6. Misses Schlesinger, 4 Mount Park Crescent, W.5, £2.6.0. Mr. Herman, 42 Albion Street, W.2, £2.5.4. Mr. O. Deutch, 84 Drayton Bridge Road, W.7, £2.5.0. Mr. H. Kelvin, 49 Queensway, W.2, £2.4.8. Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Mintz, Flat H, 2 Hyde Park Street, W.2, £2.2.0. Mrs. Sinclair, 11 Grosvenor Court Mansions, Edgware Road, W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. Marx, 22 Gilroy House, Gloucester Terrace, W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Phillips, 31 Sussex Lodge, Sussex Place, W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. James Davis, Sunnyside, 46 Park View Road, W.5, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. W. Kossoff, 11 Rowdon Avenue, N.W.10, £26.0.0. Mr. Lenke Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £8.10.0. Mr. Morris Koppelman, 60 Ashbourne Avenue, N.W.11, £5.10.0. Dr. J. Morris, 3 Briardale Gardens, N.W.3, £5.5.10. Louis Xavier, 35A & B Walm Lane, N.W.2, £4.6.2. (Day School), 263 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10, £4.1.5. Mr. F. Ehrlich & Miss Thieberger, 255 Goldhurst Terrace,

N.W.6, £3.7.4. Mrs. Arakie, 55 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6, £3.4.0. Mrs. S. Rothberg, 1 St. George's Close, St. George's Road, N.W.11, £3.0.0. Mr. I. Bines, 787 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.16.0. Mr. Richard Adler, 95B Priory Road, N.W.6, £2.6.6. Mr. H. Stern, 33 Alexander Avenue, N.W.10, £2.2.0. Mr. E. Lowry, 546 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Coleman, 50 Hillsborough Court, Mortimer Place, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mrs. Deco, 16 Rosecroft Avenue, N.W.3, £4.0.0. Mr. Melkman, 24 Hillfield Road, N.W.6, £3.6.0. Mrs. Goldman, Pitt House, North End Avenue, N.W.3, £3.0.0. Mrs. Fox, 17 Tarenbrae, Willesden Lane, N.W.6, £2.19.6. Mrs. E. S. Elston, 184 Willesden Lane, N.W.6, £2.15.6. Mr. Kurt, Kingsfield, 50 West Heath Drive, N.W.11, £2.13.9. Mr. D. M. Stanton, 86 Giron Avenue, N.W.9, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Finklestein, 4 Gladys Road, N.W.6, £2.11.0. Mr. S. J. Dent, 18 Rosecroft Avenue, N.W.3, £2.10.0. Mr. S. Seiden, 52a The Avenue, N.W.6, £2.10.0. Mr. Isaac Weinberg, 135 North End Road, N.W.11, £2.7.6. Mrs. J. Goldberg, 2 Elstow Grange, Brondesbury Park, N.W.6, £2.6.0. Staff of Cecil Gee, Ltd., 65 Golders Green Road, N.W.11, £2.3.3. Mr. M. Kano, 34 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £2.3.0. Mr. Max Eisen, 4 Dunrobin Court, Finchley Road, N.W.3, £2.2.0. Mr. P. Breslower, 20 Brondesbury Road, N.W.6, £2.1.6. Mrs. Chippick, 28 Hoop Lane, N.W.11, £2.1.4. Masters Michael & Nicholas Pollak, 75 Meadoway, N.W.11, £2.0.6. Dr. Shepherd, 22 Hampstead Way, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Masters Mark & Nicholas Rodwell, 62 Meadoway, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Ross, 7 Spaniards Close, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Kaye, 6 West Heath Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Freudmann, 7 West Heath Drive, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mrs. Clara Sternberg, 26 Park Way, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Bertha Steibel, 62 Marlborough Mansions, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Tigner, 90 Marlborough Mansions, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. L. Knobl, 11 St. James Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE: Mr. & Mrs. Rotholz, 48 Northolme Gardens, E.13.6.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL: Mr. M. H. Moss, 1 Radnor Avenue, E.4.12.3. Mr. Liev, 24 Malvern Avenue, E.2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. L. Bagel, 9 Royston Gardens, Eastern Avenue, E.3.10.9. Mrs. Dunn, 40 Cranbrook Rise, E.3.2.6.

KENTON: Mr. P. Goldwhite, 36 Chantry Close, E.2.6.3.

STANMORE: Mr. Paul Leboff, 52 Langland Crescent, E.5.15.0. Mr. H. Powell, 20 Lansdowne Road, E.2.0.0. Mr. Epstein, 2 Pangbourne Drive, E.2.0.0.

SURREY: Park House School, Peper Harrow, near Godalming, E.2.4.2.

WATFORD: Mr. Goldbart, 22 Upton Road, E.3.12.8.

MANCHESTER: Mrs. Kosovske, 294 Gt. Cheetham Street, Salford 7, E.2.2.0. Mr. A. Libman, 166 Albert Avenue, Prestwich, E.2.2.0. Mr. S. Ziff, 11 Ladythorn Drive, Prestwich, E.2.0.0.

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